

Utah

LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1989

published July 1989

- At 5.0, Utah's June 1989 unemployment rate is approximately the same as June 1988's 4.9. The June 1989 U.S. rate is 5.3.
- Revised unemployment rates for February through May 1989 are 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.7 respectively.
- Due to unusually large numbers of unemployed entrants and re-entrants, Utah's unemployment rate has increased nearly a percentage point in four months.
- Utah's nonfarm employment is 25,700 (3.9 percent) higher than a year ago.
- Nearly 90 percent of Utah's new nonfarm jobs are in service-producing industries.
- Manufacturing jobs number 3,900 more than a year ago. This is a 3.9 percent increase.

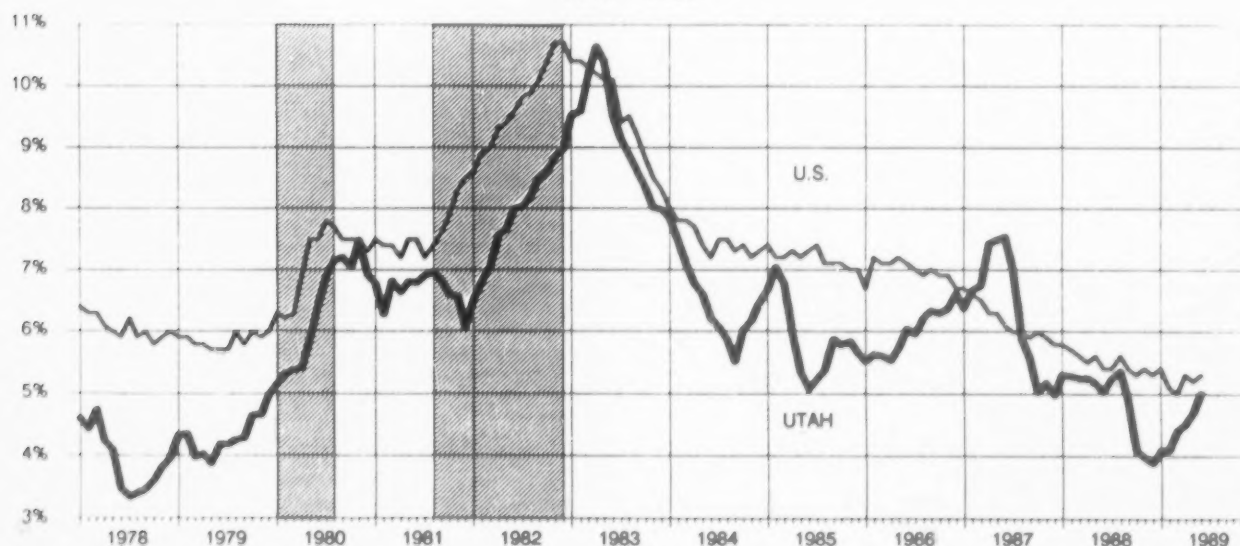
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SHARPLY HIGHER

In June, Utah's unemployment rate reached the 5.0 mark, up 0.3 point from the revised May level. Newly available data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics have prompted a revision of recent unemployment rate estimates for Utah. It appears that, in the past four months, the rapid entry of people into the labor force has resulted in a sharp increase in the number of unemployed. This has

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UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

**JOB
SERVICE**

occurred despite Utah's continuing moderate nonfarm job growth (see below). In other words, more people began looking for work than there were suitable jobs immediately available. Thus, Utah's unemployment rate has increased nearly a full percentage point -- from February's 4.1 to June's 5.0. This brings it to virtually the same level as June 1988's 4.9 percent. Unemployed Utahns number 36,800, which is 2.8 percent higher than the June 1988 figure.

It is intriguing that this unemployment increase occurred without an increase in the number of persons claiming unemployment compensation. In fact, 1989's year-to-date claimants are fewer in number than for the similar period of any year since 1978. Thus, layoffs have not been a factor in Utah's current unemployment increase.

However, the number of job applicants on file with Job Service thus far in 1989 is 21 percent higher than for the comparable period in 1988. This indicator corroborates the increase in unemployed entrants to the labor force.

Does this unemployment increase portend economic difficulties for Utah? No, not by itself. However, the behavior of Utah's leading economic indicators (as tracked by First Security Bank) does suggest that a slowing in the rate of Utah's economic growth may be occurring. More ominous are recent declines in the national leading economic indicators. Despite these warning signs, many analysts foresee a "soft landing." Declining interest rates accompanied by slightly weaker economic growth through 1989, then stronger growth in 1990. Whether a mere slowdown or a recession, Utah's economy will likely reflect, to some extent, the national experience.

MODERATE JOB GROWTH PERSISTS

Since September 1988, year-over increases in the number of Utah's nonagricultural payroll jobs have been remarkably stable. Ranging between 24,000 and 27,000, and averaging 4.0 percent, employment growth has been moderate. In comparison, year-over nonfarm job growth for the U.S. during the same period has averaged 3.1 percent. Utah's June 1989 increase -- 25,700 (3.9 percent) -- extends the trend to ten months.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

The five major industries classified as service-producing comprise eighty percent of Utah's nonagricultural jobs. And, over the past twelve months, they produced nearly ninety percent of the State's new jobs.

In June, the services industry's year-over employment growth of 9,800 jobs (6.3 percent) led all industries. It was followed closely by trade's 8,700 job, 5.6 percent growth. Government, the other large service-producing sector, grew 3,400 jobs, a 2.3 percent year-over rate. The two remaining service-producing industries, transportation/communication/public utilities and finance/insurance/real estate, added only 600 and zero new jobs respectively.

GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

As a whole, Utah's manufacturing industry is continuing its relatively rapid employment expansion. In the past twelve months, 3,900 new jobs have been created, a year-over increase of 3.9 percent. Employment growth in the durable-goods classification has been slightly slower due to two large cells -- transportation equipment (primarily aerospace) and fabricated metal products -- conspicuously without increases. But primary metals (steel and copper) employment growth, at 15 percent, remains impressive. Employment increases in the manufacture of nondurable goods, at 4.9 percent year-over, are mainly due to printing-related activities (700) and chemical and petroleum products production (400 new jobs).

Utah's other goods-producing industries, construction and mining, have not participated in the recent economic recovery. Employment in construction, at 27,000 jobs, is only 200 higher than last year's June level, which was a thirteen-year low for that month. Mining employment, down 900 jobs from last year, remains near the industry's post-1940 low.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.8	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8									
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5									

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

FIRST QUARTER 1989

Component Index Weights:		100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous	
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	95.9	94.8	84.7	89.0	96.9	105.6	104.6	
Provo, Utah	89.6	89.9	74.7	87.9	94.7	92.7	98.0	
Western States								
Phoenix, Arizona	102.7	98.3	105.6	93.2	101.5	117.6	103.5	
Sacramento, California	108.5	103.6	104.8	113.4	110.4	123.8	108.0	
San Diego, California	124.5	102.8	186.4	78.4	125.3	123.0	108.2	
Denver, Colorado	102.2	92.7	115.6	90.2	104.7	112.7	98.6	
Boise, Idaho	94.9	90.4	102.1	71.8	100.9	88.7	99.7	
Reno/Sparks, Nevada	101.4	96.2	113.7	85.8	94.8	110.8	101.8	
Albuquerque, New Mexico	102.3	95.8	106.4	100.3	109.1	104.9	100.1	
Portland, Oregon	103.3	102.8	107.7	73.5	111.1	128.9	102.1	
Seattle, Washington	106.4	108.3	108.6	63.0	117.4	140.7	106.9	
Casper, Wyoming	90.8	102.2	72.4	93.6	86.6	99.4	96.5	
Other Areas								
Macon, Georgia	94.6	93.5	91.9	102.1	89.5	86.0	98.4	
Indianapolis, Indiana	92.2	93.5	96.4	98.4	108.7	98.9	100.7	
St. Louis, Missouri	98.9	99.7	96.8	108.8	100.0	99.9	95.8	
Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas	96.1	94.2	93.1	89.7	96.8	99.3	106.5	
Buffalo, New York	105.9	106.1	99.2	121.0	106.1	99.3	106.5	
Houston, Texas	101.7	107.9	80.1	118.5	116.1	102.7	101.3	
* Highest City	129.0	113.6	216.6	170.1	125.3	176.3	116.6	
	Orange Co., CA	Schaumburg, DE	Orange Co., CA	Philadelphia, PA	San Diego, CA	Bakersfield, CA	Wilmington, DE	
Lowest City	86.0	89.7	69.9	57.5	74.3	67.7	83.4	
	Salina, KS	Round Rock, TX	Springfield, MO	Eugene, OR	Nevada, MO	Fayetteville, AR	Canton, OH	
	Kennett, MO							

* Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Notes: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

HARD AT WORK: Women in the Utah Labor Force

Brigham Young, the driving force behind Utah colonization, once said:

We believe that women are useful not only to sweep houses, wash dishes, make beds, and raise babies, but that they should stand behind the counter, study law or physics, or become good bookkeepers and be able to do the business in any counting house, and all this to enlarge their sphere of usefulness for the benefit of society at large.

Utah women have made this belief a reality. At the turn of the century an estimated 13 percent of Utah's adult females worked outside the home. By 1940, almost a fourth of Utah women participated in the labor force. Today, 60 percent of Utah women are working or looking for a job. Utah women are currently taking part in the work force in record numbers and proportions. What has precipitated this change? Who are the working women of Utah?

THE CHANGING FACE OF UTAH'S FEMALE POPULATION

Recent changes in the labor force experience of women cannot be fully understood without examining other demographic transitions. Variations in population, marital status, and fertility all affect or are affected by the migration of women into the labor force.

What are some of the demographics which influence women's participation in the Utah work force?

- Females currently make up the largest share of Utah's population (50.3 percent in 1987).
- In 1986, the share of the Utah population under the age of 18 registered almost 40 percent – the highest in the nation.
- The ratio of married couples compared to the total adult population in Utah has dropped significantly in the past few decades. However, Utahns still retain a higher propensity for the married state than do their fellow Americans.
- More Utahns are getting divorced and staying single longer than in the past.
- The 1985 Utah birth rate – 23 births per 1,000 population – compared to only 16 births per 1,000 nationally.
- In Utah, as well as the nation, fertility rates are declining. Utah women in the childbearing years are delaying births and are limiting overall family size when compared to their immediate predecessors.

- The drop in the Utah fertility rates falls behind the decline in fertility rates nationwide.
- Overall, educational attainment is increasing for both sexes within the Beehive State. Nevertheless, Utah women still show a disproportionate tendency to major in the humanities, education, and nursing.

Why are these facts important to a study on Utah women and work? Research has found that these factors are tied to the recent movement of women into the work force. For example, falling fertility plays a role. Studies indicate that the fewer children a woman has, the more likely she is to be employed outside the home. In addition, women who have or expect to have children generally earn less than childless women. In addition, research shows that women who postpone childbirth display a solid attachment to the labor force both before and after their first child is born.

Changes in marital patterns also come into play. Single women are much more likely to be labor force participants — which partially explains the rise in work force participation. Studies have also found that the closer a wife's earnings are to her husband's the more likely she is to delay having children. Early marriage has also proven to be more of a deterrent to women's educational attainment than it is to men. Educational attainment also ties into child-bearing. The higher a woman's educational attainment, the fewer children she has or expects to have and the more likely she is to be a labor force participant.

UTAH WOMEN AT WORK

In 1987, women made up 44 percent of Utah's labor force. Utah's female participation rate — the percentage of women over the age of 16 working or looking for work — registered 60 percent in 1987 — 4 percentage points above the national average.

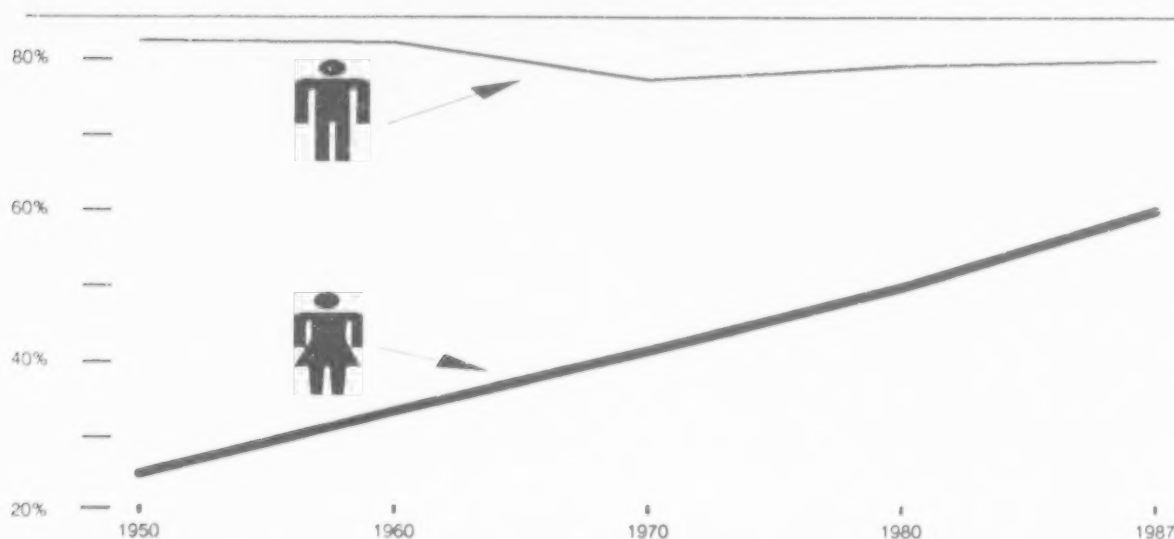
While it may seem that women have flooded the job market in the past few years, the actual increase has been fairly steady. Since World War II, Utah's female participation rate has risen approximately 9 percentage points per decade.

In 1987, Utah women in the 20 to 24 year-old age group showed the highest propensity for labor force participation. In addition, the participation rate for married women (58 percent) fell only slightly below the rate for all women. Females in the "child-bearing" years (ages 20-35) exhibited a 71 percent rate. Mothers of preschool children, while least likely to work, have joined the labor force at the fastest rate — about 37 percent were labor force participants in 1980 (most recent data available) compared to 20 percent in 1960.

Of course, the labor force experience of Utah women tends to differ from that of Utah men. How? Utah women typically show a higher unemployment rate than men. Women also make up the largest share of discouraged workers — those who have stopped looking for work because of real or perceived barriers to their employment. In addition, approximately 35 percent of the 1987 female labor force worked part-time compared to 12 percent for their male counterparts. And, when women work full-time they tend to work fewer hours than men. The majority of nonparticipating women state home responsibilities kept them from

UTAH WOMEN CONTINUE TO JOIN THE LABOR FORCE

Chart 1. Utah Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate by Sex, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1987



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

seeking employment, while nonparticipating men sight school or retirement kept them out of the labor force.

Why have women moved into the work force in increasing numbers? For increasing numbers of women labor force participation has become an economic necessity. In addition, falling fertility, smaller families, and delayed childbirth make combining a job with home responsibilities easier. Rising education has also played a part. The higher educational attainment of women brings access to more interesting and better paying jobs. At the same time, changes in social mores make employment acceptable and even mandatory for certain groups of women. However, perhaps the most important reason for the influx of women into the labor force can be stated simply – the jobs were there. Recent growth in jobs has been heavily concentrated in areas that are traditionally thought of as "women's work."

UTAH'S PINK COLLAR GHETTO

Utah women are making inroads into certain male sanctums of employment. However, in some ways, occupational segregation by sex is just as pronounced today as it was at the turn of the century. In fact, many still work in the pink collar ghetto – in jobs where more than half their occupational co-workers are of the same sex.

One problem in compiling data on women in the Utah labor force stems from the fact that scant state-specific data are available. This situation holds particularly true for occupational and earnings data. The detailed Utah information available in these two areas is confined to the Decennial Censuses of the Population – the last of which was taken in 1980. In other

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words Utah female/male earnings/occupational data is either old or extremely limited. Please keep these items in mind.

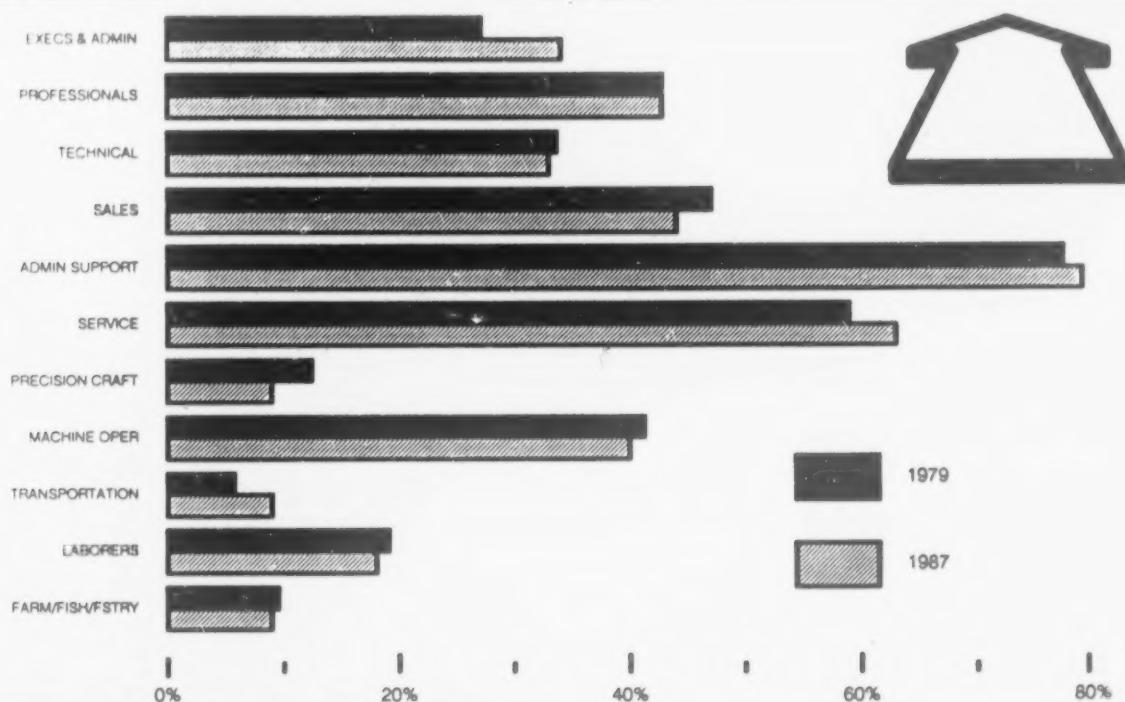
Between the Census years of 1970 and 1980, Utah women made the largest occupational gains in insurance investigator, computer operator, science technician, bus driver and public relation specialist. As illustrated here, women appear to be making more progress into professional, technical, and managerial jobs than blue collar, mechanical or structural jobs.

Although women are moving into positions typically dominated by men, backsliding in occupational segregation has occurred in some areas. Between 1970 and 1980, secretarial and typing professions became even more heavily packed with females. The 1980 Census showed that 99 percent of the secretaries in Utah were women. However, women seem to have moderated this trend in the 80s. In 1980, 42 percent of all working women held administrative support (clerical) jobs compared with only 28 percent in 1987. In addition women held about 42 percent of all Utah's managerial and professional positions.

Sexual segregation by occupations exists, but why worry about it?

UTAH WOMEN HAVE INCREASED THEIR SHARE OF MOST OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Chart 2. Utah Female Share of Employed Persons by Occupation, 1979 and 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Occupational segregation with disregard for individual ability creates inefficiencies and inequities in the economic system. The country ends up with reduced productivity at a substantial economic cost. As a result, underemployment deprives everyone of a portion of economic well-being – not just women and their children.
- Jobs traditionally held by women almost invariably pay relatively low salaries, lack status, and provide limited chances for advancement.
- As more dual earner families emerge, these factors affect not only women, but their family's economic well-being.

Why does the pink collar ghetto exist?

- Women may consciously trade off higher wages, chances for greater advancement, and job status for the flexibility and reduced demands that female occupations seem to offer. Thus, it becomes easier for them to combine work and family responsibilities.
- Women may underestimate the chances that they will work continuously or later on in life.
- Women may select predominately female occupations because they think that these jobs are the only ones open to them.
- Women may be denied access to certain jobs because of hidden or outright sexual discrimination.

UTAH WOMEN AND THE 53 CENT DOLLAR

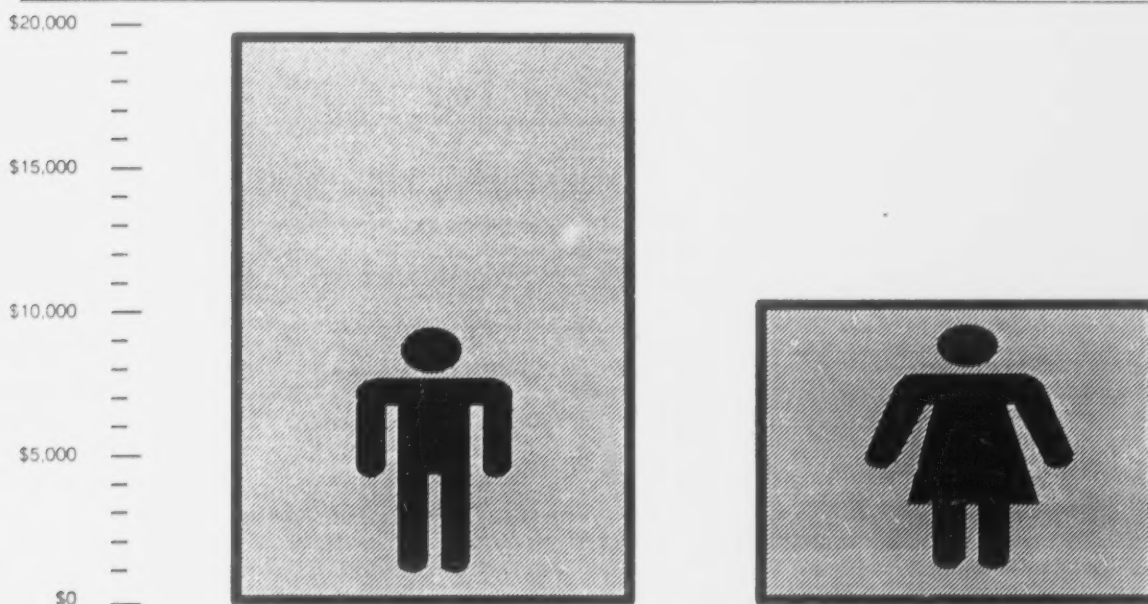
In 1979, according to the 1980 Census, the median earnings for year-round, full-time female workers registered only 53 percent of the median earnings for the comparable group of Utah men. U.S. women made 56 percent of the average U.S. male wage. This phenomenon has come to be known as the wage gap.

One difficulty in studying the wage gap and its causes stems from extreme complexity of the data. Figures vary depending on whose data you use and what group of workers are included. However, for most data series, historically, the U.S. male/female earnings ratio hovered right around 60 percent – until the 80s. During the 80s, the national wage gap (no Utah data is available) started to close after remaining essentially unchanged for 30 years. The 1987 Bureau of Labor Statistics reading of the U.S. earnings ratio (weekly wages for year-round, full-time workers) for 1987 registered at 70 percent.

The best paying jobs for Utah women tend to also be the best paying jobs for Utah men – managers, doctors, lawyers. However, women's aggregate earnings in those professions did not approach those of men. Moreover, in 1979, the median income for Utah women

THE AVERAGE FULL-TIME UTAH WOMAN WORKER MADE ONLY 53 PERCENT OF HER MALE COUNTERPART'S WAGE IN 1979

Chart 3. Utah Median Earnings of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers by Sex, 1979



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

with three years of college was less than the median income of Utah men with a seventh grade education. By age, the gap is smallest for men and women under the age of 20.

Utah wives contributed 16 percent of total married couple earnings in 1979 (less than American wives in general). Understandably, dual earner couples where both individuals worked full-time and year-round generated the highest family earnings. However, even when the woman worked full-time and her spouse worked part-time, the wife provided little more than half of the couple's total earnings. In addition, the better educated the husband, the smaller the fraction of the family's income is contributed by the wife regardless of her educational background.

Evidence of an earnings gap seems irrefutable, but why does it exist? Why is there such a huge difference in the earnings of men and women. Studies and arguments attempting to account for the wage gap abound. However, no one has completely studied or explained the gap away. On the other hand, research does account for much of the gap based on demographic characteristics. Why does the gap exist?

- *Women have "career preferences" for lower paying "female occupations."* However, even in occupations which are predominantly female, men consistently out earn women and some research indicates that "female occupations" may pay less merely because women work in them.

- *Many women want to move in and out of the work force, choosing to remain at home, if they can, while their children are young.* However, research indicates that most women can be separated into two categories—those always in the labor market and those always out. Moreover, women with life-long job commitments do not make significantly more money than those women who move in and out of the labor force.
- *Women tend to have spent less time in a particular job than men.* Research indicates that this discrepancy accounts for only about 4 percent of "the gap." However, women have only recently been moving into "high paying" jobs in any significant numbers and most have not yet reached the top of their professions.
- *Women are not as highly educated as men and tend to remain disproportionately illiterate in mathematics, science and engineering.* Again, research shows the differences in education account for only a small portion of the earnings differential.
- *Women are paid less than men with the same characteristics on the same job because they produce less.* As far as this theory can be measured, equally productive men and women receive unequal wages.
- *Although most women are delaying marriage/childbirth and obtaining a better education, significant numbers of women are marrying very young, becoming pregnant, divorcing at young ages.* With no skills or training—often not even a high school education—their projected income is limited. These women tend to drag the average down.
- *Women may be paid less because they are discriminated against.* Most research indicates that only half to three-quarters of the differences in male/female earnings can be accounted for by the factors stated above. This seems to imply some sort of institutionalized discrimination, but does not prove it.

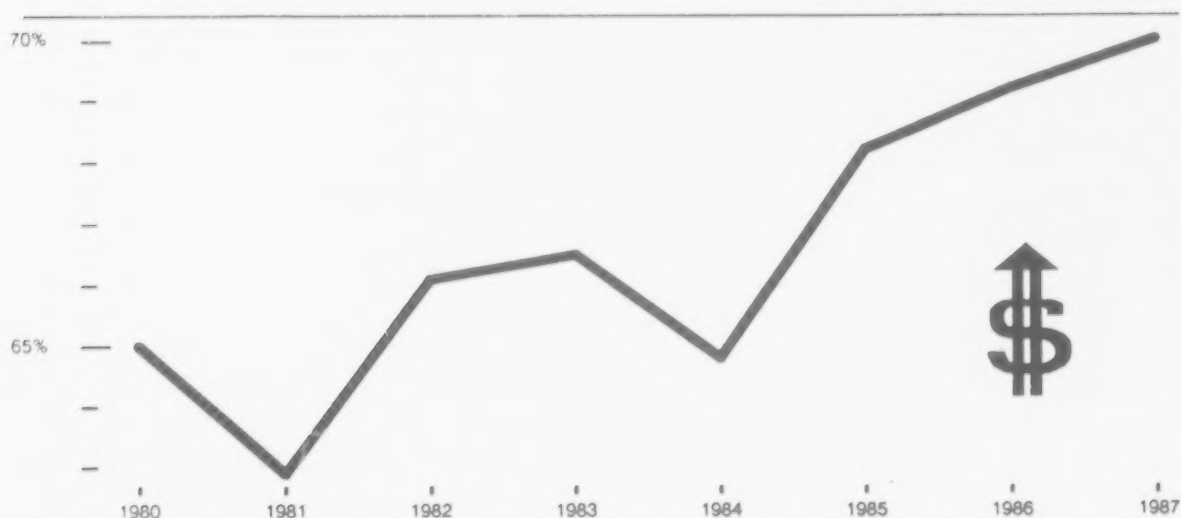
WORKING IT OUT

What problems have women faced as they have moved into the work force? One major concern of working parents is the quality and cost of child care. Government and employers provide little help in resolving the child care issue. Often the cost of child care negates much of the woman's earnings.

Many times a woman's employment outside the home creates marital tensions. In adapting to the wife's employment, the central problem for husbands seems to be related to self-esteem—getting over any embarrassment, guilt or apprehension associated with the wife's employment. For wives, the central problem appears to be getting the husband to share in the housework.

U.S. WOMEN ARE CLOSING THE WAGE GAP

Chart 4. U.S. Women's Monthly Earnings as a Percent of Men's Earnings
Year-round, Full-time Workers, 1980-1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Research indicates that the effects of legislation to eliminate sexual discrimination in the workplace have been marginal at best. Moreover, government tax policies (income as well as Social Security) actually penalize two-earner families.

On the positive side — contrary to some predictions, researchers have found that employment is by far the most consistent tie to a woman's good health. Multiple roles appear to be linked to good health.

What does the future hold for Utah's female work force? Projections indicate that women will continue to move into the labor force — although at a slower rate. By the year 2000, approximately 62 percent of Utah women should be labor force participants. Working against rapid alterations in the areas of occupations and incomes is the sheer size of the female labor force. A great deal of change must occur to make any statistical change evident. The economic and social climate will also affect women's work experience. However, much of what happens to the female work force depends on women themselves and their willingness to bring about change.

Lecia Parks Langston

This article highlights the study *Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force* which is available from the Utah Department of Employment Security.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989(p)	May 1988	% Change	Apr. 1989(r)	Apr. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	772,500	760,200	1.6	764,000	744,800	2.6	766,200	742,800	3.2
Employed Persons	735,700	724,400	1.6	728,100	707,600	2.9	729,100	702,200	3.8
Unemployed	36,800	35,800	2.8	35,900	37,200	-3.5	37,100	40,600	-8.6
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	4.7	—	4.7	5.0	—	4.8	5.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.0	4.9	—	4.7	5.0	—	4.5	5.1	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	5.4	—	5.2	5.6	—	5.3	5.5	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989(p)	May 1988	% Change	Apr. 1989(r)	Apr. 1988	% Change
Total	690.1	664.4	3.9	683.3	657.7	3.9	678.0	651.2	4.1
Mining	7.6	8.5	-10.6	7.7	8.6	-10.5	7.6	8.3	-8.4
Metal Mining	2.8	3.0	-6.7	2.8	3.0	-6.7	2.7	2.9	-6.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.6	-11.5	2.4	2.7	-11.1	2.4	2.6	-7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.5	2.9	-13.8	2.5	2.9	-13.8	2.5	2.8	-10.7
Contract Construction	27.0	26.8	0.7	25.4	25.2	0.8	23.6	23.3	1.3
Manufacturing	103.5	99.6	3.9	102.0	98.2	3.9	100.7	96.9	3.9
Durable Goods	69.1	66.9	3.3	68.2	66.0	3.3	67.3	65.4	2.9
Primary Metals	6.1	5.3	15.1	5.9	5.1	15.7	5.8	5.1	13.7
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.1	17.1	0.0	16.9	16.9	0.0	16.8	16.8	0.0
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.2	9.0	2.2	9.1	8.9	2.2	9.0	8.8	2.3
Transportation Equipment	18.5	16.5	0.0	16.5	16.5	0.0	16.3	16.4	-0.6
Other Durable Goods	20.2	19.0	6.3	19.8	18.6	6.5	19.4	18.3	6.0
Non-Durable Goods	34.3	32.7	4.9	33.8	32.2	5.0	33.4	31.5	6.0
Food & Kindred Products	11.4	11.1	2.7	11.1	10.8	2.8	10.9	10.3	5.8
Textile & Apparel Products	6.2	6.0	3.3	6.1	5.9	3.4	6.1	5.9	3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.5	4.1	9.8	4.4	4.0	10.0	4.3	4.0	7.5
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.2	11.5	6.1	12.2	11.5	6.1	12.1	11.3	7.1
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	40.2	39.6	1.5	39.7	38.9	2.1	39.3	38.3	-2.6
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	23.2	22.5	3.1	22.7	21.8	4.1	22.4	21.3	5.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.4	14.5	-0.7	14.4	14.5	-0.7	14.3	14.4	-0.7
Trade	164.2	155.5	5.6	162.2	153.6	5.6	160.2	151.9	5.5
Wholesale Trade	37.9	35.4	7.1	37.3	34.8	7.2	37.0	34.5	7.2
Retail Trade	126.3	120.1	5.2	124.9	118.8	5.1	123.2	117.4	4.9
Building Materials	5.1	5.2	-1.9	5.1	5.2	-1.9	4.9	4.9	0.0
Food Stores	22.9	22.1	3.6	22.7	21.9	3.7	22.3	21.5	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	15.6	14.7	6.1	15.4	14.5	6.2	15.1	14.3	5.6
Eating & Drinking Places	41.2	39.9	3.3	40.7	39.4	3.3	39.9	38.5	3.6
Other Retail	41.4	38.2	8.4	41.0	37.8	8.5	41.0	38.2	7.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.4	33.4	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.2	33.1	0.3
Services	165.9	156.1	6.3	162.4	152.8	6.3	164.4	154.1	6.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.0	10.4	5.8	10.9	10.3	5.8	11.2	10.8	3.7
Personal Services & Amusements	16.0	15.2	5.3	15.6	14.8	5.4	15.2	14.4	5.6
Business Services	46.9	42.5	10.4	46.3	42.0	10.2	45.9	41.0	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	42.5	41.3	2.9	42.2	41.0	2.9	41.9	40.7	2.9
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	34.1	31.9	6.9	33.5	31.3	7.0	36.5	34.0	7.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	12.2	11.7	4.3	11.8	11.3	4.4	11.8	11.3	4.4
Agricultural Services	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0
Government	148.3	144.9	2.3	150.6	147.1	2.4	149.0	145.3	2.5
Federal Government	40.9	39.8	2.8	40.6	39.5	2.8	40.6	39.5	2.8
U.S. Federal Defense	21.8	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0	21.6	21.6	0.0
Other Federal Government	19.1	18.0	6.1	19.0	17.9	6.1	19.0	17.9	6.1
State Government	39.3	38.4	2.3	40.8	39.9	2.3	40.5	39.5	2.5
State Education	20.7	20.3	2.0	22.5	22.1	1.8	22.4	21.9	2.3
Other State Government	18.6	18.1	2.8	18.3	17.8	2.8	18.1	17.6	2.8
Local Government	68.0	66.7	1.9	69.0	67.7	1.9	67.9	66.3	2.4
Local Education	43.1	41.9	2.9	45.2	43.9	3.0	44.6	43.4	2.8
Other Local Government	25.0	24.8	0.8	24.0	23.8	0.8	23.3	22.9	1.7
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June 1989 (f)	June 1988	% Change	May 1989 (p)	Apr. 1989 (r)	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION ¹	1,716.0	1,693.0	1.4	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older ¹	1,110.2	1,095.4	1.4	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	766.3	754.1	1.6	770.0	773.2	776.4	777.7	781.9	773.2	766.3	765.7
Participation Rate	69.0	66.6	—	69.4	69.8	70.2	70.4	70.8	70.1	69.6	69.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS ²	728.1	716.6	1.6	734.2	738.5	741.9	745.9	750.1	743.4	734.6	732.5
Employment Ratio ³	65.6	65.4	—	66.2	66.7	67.1	67.5	68.0	67.4	66.7	66.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	38.2	37.3	2.4	35.8	34.7	34.5	31.8	31.8	29.8	31.7	33.2
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.9	—	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	343.9	341.3	0.8	338.9	334.4	330.0	327.4	321.9	329.3	334.9	334.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX ⁴	140.8	135.6	3.8	140.2	139.2	138.8	137.4	142.9	143.1	142.5	141.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS ⁵	668.0	662.5	3.8	664.3	679.1	675.3	673.7	671.9	675.1	672.9	669.9
Mining	7.8	8.8	-10.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1
Contract Construction	25.4	25.2	0.7	25.5	25.3	24.7	24.8	24.9	26.2	26.0	25.1
Manufacturing	102.7	98.9	3.8	102.2	101.4	101.2	102.5	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.6
Durable Goods	58.4	66.3	3.3	68.2	67.7	67.7	68.6	68.2	68.5	68.2	67.6
Nondurable Goods	34.2	32.6	4.9	34.0	33.7	33.5	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	33.0
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.2	39.6	1.5	39.8	39.4	39.6	40.2	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.5
Trade	183.7	155.1	5.6	163.4	162.8	161.7	160.4	159.6	158.9	158.3	158.3
Wholesale	37.7	35.2	7.1	37.4	37.3	37.3	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9
Retail	126.1	119.9	5.2	126.0	125.5	124.4	124.0	123.4	122.7	122.4	122.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.2	33.2	0.0	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.0
Services	186.9	157.0	6.3	165.9	163.2	162.4	160.9	159.6	162.5	161.3	160.7
Government	148.1	144.8	2.3	146.4	146.0	145.0	144.5	144.6	143.9	144.2	143.7
Federal	40.3	39.2	2.8	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8
State	40.2	39.3	2.3	39.7	39.5	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.3	38.2
Local	67.6	66.3	1.9	66.7	66.3	66.3	66.0	65.8	65.9	65.9	65.7

¹ Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.

² Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.

³ Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

⁴ Base year 1977 = 100.

⁵ Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS,
BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	May 1989(p)	Male % Change from May '88	% Distribution	May 1989(p)	Female % Change from May '88	% Distribution	Production Workers May 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	385.2	3.9	100.0	298.1	3.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.0	-12.5	1.8	0.7	16.7	0.2	5.8	75.3
Contract Construction	22.5	-3.4	5.8	2.9	52.6	1.0	18.4	76.4
Manufacturing	72.4	6.5	18.8	29.6	-2.0	9.9	56.7	65.4
Durable Goods	50.8	6.3	13.2	17.4	-4.4	5.8	42.8	62.8
Nondurable Goods	21.6	6.9	5.6	12.2	1.7	4.1	23.9	70.7
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Util.	27.4	1.9	7.1	12.3	2.5	4.1	26.8	72.0
Total Trade	88.7	6.6	23.0	73.5	4.4	24.7	142.2	87.7
Wholesale Trade	25.8	11.7	6.7	11.8	-1.7	3.9	30.8	82.6
Retail Trade	62.9	4.7	16.3	62.0	5.6	20.8	111.4	89.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	2.3	3.5	19.7	-1.5	6.6	25.1	75.4
Services	75.3	5.3	19.5	87.1	7.1	29.2	128.2	77.1
Total Government	78.3	2.5	20.3	72.3	2.3	24.3	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.4	-0.4	6.1	17.2	7.5	5.8	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	0.0	3.9	6.4	0.0	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.2	-1.2	2.1	10.8	12.5	3.6	NA	NA
State Government	21.2	14.6	5.5	19.6	-8.4	6.6	NA	NA
State Education	12.8	3.2	3.3	9.7	0.0	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	8.4	37.7	2.2	9.9	-15.4	3.3	NA	NA
Local Government	33.7	-2.0	8.7	35.5	3.6	11.9	NA	NA
Local Education	17.7	-4.8	4.6	27.5	8.7	9.2	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.0	1.3	4.2	8.0	0.0	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden ¹					Provo - Orem ²				
	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Chg.	May 1989(p)	Apr. 1989(r)	June 1989(f)	June 1988	% Chg.	May 1989(p)	Apr. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	506.0	498.2	1.6	499.5	499.9	106.5	102.6	2.8	104.7	107.8
Employed Persons	483.1	475.7	1.6	477.1	476.9	100.9	98.6	2.3	100.7	103.8
Unemployed	22.9	22.5	1.8	22.4	23.0	4.6	4.0	15.0	4.0	4.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	4.5	—	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	—	3.8	4.2
Seasonally Adjusted	4.7	4.7	—	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.4	—	3.9	3.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	478.2	459.4	4.1	470.1	465.9	83.7	80.1	4.5	84.0	85.6
Mining	2.7	2.8	-3.6	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.0	18.7	0.5	17.5	16.5	2.8	2.9	-3.4	2.3	2.6
Manufacturing	87.0	84.3	4.2	85.3	84.7	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.3	14.2
Durable Goods	46.5	43.9	5.9	45.5	44.8	9.1	9.0	1.1	9.1	9.0
Nondurable Goods	20.5	20.4	0.5	19.8	19.9	5.1	4.6	10.9	5.2	5.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.6	30.1	1.7	30.0	29.9	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.7
Total Trade	118.6	112.3	5.6	117.0	116.2	18.4	17.2	7.0	18.4	17.9
Wholesale Trade	31.8	29.6	7.4	31.2	31.0	2.7	2.8	-3.6	2.8	2.8
Retail Trade	86.8	82.7	5.0	85.8	85.2	15.7	14.4	9.0	15.6	15.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.2	27.6	-1.4	27.1	26.9	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	114.8	108.3	6.0	111.8	111.2	28.7	26.9	6.7	28.9	31.8
Total Government	98.3	95.1	3.4	98.9	98.0	14.3	14.4	-0.7	14.3	14.0

¹ Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

² Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY
PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June '89(f)	May '89(p)	Apr. '89(r)	June '88	June '89(f)	June '88	% Change	June '89(f)	June '88	% Change
State Total	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.9	772,500	760,210	1.6	689,900	664,000	3.9
Bear River	4.1	4.5	3.3	4.0	49,510	48,870	1.3	41,840	40,900	2.3
Box Elder	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.7	17,870	18,050	-1.0	15,760	15,970	-1.3
Cache	4.1	5.3	3.1	4.2	30,670	29,810	2.9	25,680	24,530	4.7
Rich	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.1	970	1,010	-4.0	400	400	0.0
Wasatch Front	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	519,060	510,880	1.6	489,830	470,440	4.1
North	4.8	4.7	4.1	5.2	154,190	151,210	2.0	121,680	117,090	3.9
Davis	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.5	78,180	76,170	2.6	55,910	53,750	4.0
Morgan	6.8	9.5	7.8	7.9	1,700	1,640	3.7	930	870	6.9
Weber	5.2	5.1	4.4	5.8	74,310	73,400	1.2	64,820	62,470	3.3
South	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.6	364,880	359,670	1.4	348,170	353,350	4.2
Salt Lake	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	353,520	348,630	1.4	357,600	343,260	4.2
Tooele	5.2	4.4	4.1	5.7	11,340	11,040	2.7	10,570	10,090	4.8
Mountainlands	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	117,900	114,560	2.9	92,810	88,650	4.7
Summit	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.2	7,380	7,010	5.3	5,500	6,000	8.3
Utah	4.8	3.9	3.8	4.4	105,500	102,580	2.3	83,720	80,130	4.5
Wasatch	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.2	5,020	4,970	1.0	2,590	2,520	2.8
Central	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.8	22,190	21,720	2.2	15,010	14,460	3.8
Juab	7.1	8.2	8.5	10.3	2,010	1,970	2.0	1,520	1,540	5.2
Millard	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.1	5,420	5,390	0.6	3,300	3,260	1.2
Plute	6.1	6.0	4.6	13.6	380	420	-14.3	180	190	-5.3
Sanpete	10.6	10.1	11.9	10.3	6,600	6,280	5.1	4,060	3,840	5.7
Sevier	6.2	5.8	5.0	6.6	6,810	6,590	3.3	5,360	5,110	4.9
Wayne	6.6	5.4	3.6	7.5	990	1,070	-7.5	480	520	-5.8
Southwestern	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.9	31,870	31,610	0.2	23,220	22,770	2.0
Beaver	8.0	5.2	6.9	6.0	2,180	2,210	-2.7	1,310	1,350	-3.0
Garfield	9.2	8.4	8.4	9.5	1,860	1,650	0.0	1,830	1,620	0.6
Iron	4.7	3.7	4.8	4.8	8,470	8,170	3.7	6,860	6,270	6.2
Kane	7.9	5.4	6.4	5.0	2,830	2,860	-1.0	1,680	1,700	-2.4
Washington	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.5	16,570	16,720	-0.9	11,980	11,830	1.1
Utah Basin	8.2	7.5	6.6	9.1	13,810	13,870	-1.9	10,980	10,570	3.7
Daggett	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.8	490	560	-12.5	350	370	-5.4
Duchesne	12.7	10.4	9.2	12.6	4,820	4,700	4.7	3,740	3,500	6.9
Uintah	5.9	6.1	5.4	7.7	8,200	8,610	-4.8	5,990	6,720	2.5
Southeastern	8.9	8.1	7.4	8.6	18,610	18,710	-0.5	16,230	16,200	0.2
Carbon	8.9	7.6	7.2	9.5	8,250	8,470	-2.6	7,280	7,830	-0.7
Emery	8.7	7.1	7.0	8.6	3,420	3,410	0.3	3,380	3,350	1.2
Grand	10.5	9.7	8.4	7.8	3,180	3,000	6.0	2,440	2,320	5.2
San Juan	7.6	8.7	7.4	7.3	3,780	3,830	-1.8	3,120	3,200	-2.5

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1988
MINING	\$500.18	\$501.53	\$519.34	44.5	44.7	43.9	\$11.24	\$11.22	\$11.83
MANUFACTURING	402.20	402.20	397.39	40.1	40.1	40.1	10.03	10.03	9.91
Durable Goods	405.55	411.64	404.81	40.8	41.0	40.4	9.94	10.04	10.02
Nondurable Goods	394.37	380.62	378.07	38.4	38.1	39.3	10.27	9.99	9.82
TRADE	204.63	214.27	234.83	28.5	28.8	30.3	7.18	7.44	7.75
Wholesale Trade	363.29	371.57	404.52	35.1	36.5	37.7	10.35	10.18	10.73
Retail Trade	152.54	162.80	179.40	26.3	26.3	27.9	5.80	6.17	6.43
AVERAGE	284.00	270.80	285.38	32.0	32.2	33.3	8.25	8.41	8.57

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1988	May(p) 1989	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1988
MINING	\$589.96	\$582.57	\$568.26	42.2	41.2	41.0	\$13.96	\$14.14	\$13.86
Metal Mining	520.09	518.31	541.87	42.7	42.8	42.4	12.18	12.11	12.78
Bituminous Coal Mining	765.63	746.43	694.58	42.3	41.7	40.5	18.10	17.90	17.15
MANUFACTURING	387.46	393.00	392.83	38.4	39.3	39.8	10.09	10.00	9.87
Durable Goods	409.60	413.08	407.82	40.0	40.3	40.1	10.24	10.25	10.17
Primary Metal Industries	529.01	560.99	532.53	42.8	44.7	42.5	12.36	12.55	12.53
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	391.44	392.61	398.40	39.7	39.3	41.5	9.86	9.99	9.60
Transportation Equipment	582.95	555.59	565.13	41.7	41.4	42.3	13.50	13.42	13.36
Nondurable Goods	346.84	356.05	363.63	35.5	37.4	39.1	9.77	9.52	9.30
Food & Kindred Products	333.15	348.30	367.88	35.9	37.9	39.9	9.28	9.19	9.22
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	476.87	486.82	464.52	39.0	40.2	39.2	12.23	12.11	11.85
TRADE	199.70	206.19	217.37	28.9	29.0	29.9	6.91	7.11	7.27
Wholesale Trade	351.10	361.36	369.18	35.5	36.1	37.1	9.89	10.01	10.49
Retail Trade	157.41	163.08	170.75	27.0	27.0	27.9	5.83	6.04	6.12
Food Stores	119.29	142.82	175.50	24.8	25.1	27.0	4.81	5.67	6.80
Other Retail	195.25	194.41	197.45	29.9	29.5	30.9	6.53	6.59	6.39
AVERAGE	268.55	275.14	282.72	32.2	32.6	33.3	8.34	8.44	8.49

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	Forecast June '89	THIS YEAR Preliminary May '89	Final Apr. '89	Final June '88	YEAR AGO Final May '88	Final Apr. '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	17,591	15,412	14,382	10,124	8,870	8,780
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	7,514	6,804	6,999	29,785	26,969	24,749
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	25,105	22,216	21,381	39,909	35,839	33,509
Number of New Applications for Jobs	12,847	10,737	11,672	12,494	10,607	9,9430
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	9,840	8,796	7,276	7,723	7,047	6,158
Initial Claims (Key Week)	931	859	1,108	847	1,049	1,316
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	6,559	8,661	9,874	8,386	9,666	11,009
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.04	1.40	1.64	1.36	1.81	1.84
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	\$4,182,000	\$5,134,300	\$5,164,368	\$5,218,529	\$5,547,993	\$6,272,696

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				From Last Month	% Change May '88 to May '89	Apr. '88 to Apr. '89
	May '89	Apr. '89	Mar. '89	May '88			
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U) ¹	123.8	123.1	122.3	117.6	0.6	5.4	5.1
Food and Beverages	124.7	124.0	123.3	117.1	0.6	6.5	6.3
Food at Home	124.9	123.5	122.7	115.1	0.6	6.8	7.8
Housing	122.1	121.6	121.5	117.7	0.4	3.7	3.7
Rent Residential	131.7	131.4	131.1	126.9	0.2	3.8	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	107.0	106.2	105.9	103.5	0.8	3.4	3.3
Medical Care	147.5	146.8	146.1	137.5	0.5	7.3	7.2
Apparel and Upkeep	120.4	120.9	119.3	116.3	-0.4	3.5	3.3
Transportation	116.0	114.8	111.9	108.1	1.2	7.3	3.3
Gasoline	96.7	92.1	81.3	81.3	5.0	18.9	6.9
Energy ³	97.4	94.9	89.8	88.7	2.6	9.8	8.7
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W) ²	122.5	121.8	120.8	116.2	0.6	5.4	5.3
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = \$1.00	\$.808	\$.812	\$.818	\$.851	-0.5	-5.1	-4.9
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	113.1	112.3	111.5	106.5	0.7	6.2	6.1
Finished Goods	114.2	113.0	112.2	107.5	1.1	6.2	5.6
Intermediate Materials	112.7	112.3	111.6	106.2	0.4	6.0	6.3
Crude Materials	106.3	104.1	103.1	97.1	2.1	9.4	8.9

¹ Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.² Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.³ Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS FOR 1988
(Percentages)

	UTAH	MOUNTAIN STATES	UNITED STATES
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION			
Under 5	10.5	8.5	7.5
5 to 17	26.7	20.2	18.5
18 to 24	11.5	10.8	10.8
25 to 44	30.0	33.2	32.1
45 to 64	12.8	16.5	18.7
65+	8.3	10.8	12.4
Median age	25.7	30.7	32.3

MARITAL STATUS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

Single	21.9	22.4	25.7
Married	67.0	61.8	60.2
Other	11.1	15.8	14.1

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census;
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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